

Smith, Dana

From: Smith, Dana
Sent: Tuesday, October 29, 2019 9:50 AM
To: 81808-14306306@requests.muckrock.com
Subject: RE: Washington Public Records Act Request: Bellingham School District Past Due Lunch Bills

October 29, 2019

Robert Teel
617-299-1832
81808-14306306@requests.muckrock.com
MuckRock News Dept MR 81808
411A Highland Ave
Somerville, MA 02144

Dear Mr. Teel,

I received your request for information under the Public Records Act via email on Oct. 21, 2019.

You requested the following:

- *All documents or statements reflecting the current district wide, unpaid amount of student meal debt*

The district reviewed your request under the PRA. Based on the responsive records, we have compiled the following answer to your request.

As of Oct. 21, 2019, our districtwide meal charge debt balance was \$106,175.54. Please note that this includes meal debt rolled over from 2016-17, 2017-18, and 2018-19 as well as the 2019-20 school year thus far. In Bellingham Public Schools, meal debt is governed by our [policy 6700](#) and [procedure 6700](#), which were adopted on June 27, 2017.

With this response, we have fulfilled your records request and now consider your request closed. Because of some communications challenges with these email correspondences, I have also communicated this information via U.S. Mail.

Please feel free to contact me at (360) 676-6420 or Dana.Smith@bellinghamschools.org if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Dana Smith
Communications Manager | Public Records Officer
Bellingham Public Schools

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however, the percentage of reflected light from such layers is significantly below the 50 % value.

Now considering the disclosure of Nippon Sheet Glass in light of the comments above, one of skill in the art considering Fig. 1 of the reference will understand that light of a specific handedness must have been used in the experiments yielding the data of Fig 1, because, for each of the three cholesteric polymer films, a reflectivity of about 75 % was observed, i. e., 83 % minus 8 % (which is the baseline of the spectrum shown). If the same cholesteric layers had been investigated with “normal light” consisting of equal proportions of left-handed and right-handed light, a reflectivity of 37.5 % would have been observed ($75\% \div 2$). On the other hand, however, the cholesteric layers of the coating of the present invention show significantly improved reflectivity per layer of at least 40 %. This is clear from the last paragraph of Example 1 on page 43 of the present specification which mentions that a cholesteric layer exhibits a reflection of 47 % of incident light. Moreover, by incorporating a $\lambda/2$ film in the heat-insulating coating, reflectivities of about 89 % (about 45 % per layer) can be obtained as described in Example 2 of the text. It is therefore clear that the claimed heat-insulating coating of the present invention is not anticipated by the reference. Moreover, applicants submit that the disclosure of Nippon Glass would not motivate the skilled artisan to improve upon the reflectivity characteristics of the cholesteric films of the reference to achieve the level of effectiveness of the present invention.

Applicants point out that additional evidence of the patentability of the present invention is also found in Fig. 1 of the Nippon Glass reference. Note that the mid-peak width of the reflection peaks of the combination of three cholesteric films can be estimated to be less than 250 nm. This means that the mid-peak width of each film is significantly less than 83 nm because the three films produce peaks of almost identical geometry. In the present invention, however, the cholesteric layers prepared have a significantly wider mid-peak width. As is clear from

Example 3 of the present specification, mid-peak widths of values as high as 121 nm can be achieved. This fact is important from the viewpoint of practicability because the number of cholesteric layers required to reflect a certain wavelength range can be further decreased which simplifies the preparation of heat-insulating coating compositions based on cholesteric polymer films.

In view of the comments above, withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested.

Claim 15 stands rejected based on 35 USC 102(b) as anticipated by Nippon Sheet Glass. This ground of rejection is respectfully traversed.

Although the Nippon Sheet Glass reference teaches a transmissivity of at least 75 %, this is done in the context of the actual IR light reflection which is achieved, which, as demonstrated above, is materially less than that achieved in the present invention as set forth in Claim 14. Accordingly, the reference does not anticipate Claim 15 and withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested.

Claim 22 stands rejected based on 35 USC 102(b) as anticipated by Nippon Sheet Glass in view of G. B Patent 2,132,623. This ground of rejection is respectfully traversed.

It is clear that the process of the present invention is dependent for its practice to have layers of the cholesteric material of present Claim 14 built into a heat-insulating structure. However, the present invention has been demonstrated to be distinct from the Nippon Glass Sheet reference on the basis of the cholesteric layers which make-up a heat-insulating coating. The British patent does not improve upon the Nippon Glass reference because it does not teach or suggest the characteristics of a heat-insulating coating based on the cholesteric layers described in Claim 14. Accordingly, withdrawal of the rejection is respectfully requested.

It is now believed that the application is in proper condition for allowance. Early notice to this effect is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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MARKED-UP COPY OF AMENDMENT

IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend Claim 14 as follows:

--14. (Amended) A heat-insulating coating, comprising:
one or more non-micellar cholesteric layers, each [and] reflecting at least 40 % of the
incident radiation in the infrared wavelength range above 750 nm.--